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NOTES AND BRIEF ARTICLES

Dr. J. F. Brenckle, of Kulm, North Dakota, an enthusiastic collector and frequent contributor to *Mycologia* has entered the United States service and at the present writing is located at the War Prison Hospital, Fort Douglas, Utah.

A long list of fungi collected on Long Island and Gardiner's Island appeared in *Torreya* for July, 1917, contributed by Stewart H. Burnham and Roy A. Latham.

Professor George F. Atkinson, of Cornell University, attended the Torrey Club Anniversary and remained at the Garden for some weeks consulting the mycological herbarium with special reference to the large numbers of types of gill-fungi which it contains.

An excellent edible mushroom, *Boletus luteus,* with tubes instead of gills, has become established under the young pine trees east and north of Conservatory Range 1. This was noticed last year, but the spawn has spread very considerably since that time.

In a pamphlet published in 1916 by the Indian Tea Association, A. C. Tunstall describes and gives treatment for root diseases of the tea plant caused by *Diplodia, Rosellinia, Hymenochaete noxia, Fomes lucidus, Ustulina zonata,* and *Thyridaria tarda.*

A needle blight of Douglas fir is described by J. R. Weir in the *Journal of Agricultural Research* for July. The disease has been found throughout the Northwest. The identity of the fungus has not been determined, but it apparently belongs to the Stictidaceae.

Black rootrot, a destructive disease to apple trees in Virginia, has been attributed by F. D. Fromme and H. E. Thomas largely to the work of the fungus *Xylaria Hypoxylon.* There is also some evidence that other species of the genus may also be slightly pathogenic.

Endrot of cranberries is claimed by C. L. Shear to be caused by a sphaeropsidaceous fungus, which is described by him under the name of *Fusicoccum putrefaciens* and is suspected of being the pycnidial form of a *Cenangium* resembling *Cenangium urceolatum*.

The perfect stage of *Gloeosporium venetum*, a fungus causing a disease of raspberries, is described in *Phytopathology* by W. H. Burkholder as *Plectodiscella veneta*. The fungus appears to belong to the *Myriangaceae*.

An article on the Taxonomy of the Agaricaceae, by William A. Murrill, which appeared in the *American Journal of Botany* for June, 1917, contains notes on collecting, preserving, and arranging fleshy or other bulky fungi in the herbarium.

A very useful condensed list of rose pests and their treatment may be found in the first number of the *Journal of the International Garden Club*, published in August, 1917. This number also contains some general notes on sprays and washes for decorative plants.

Dr. C. H. Kauffman, who is preparing manuscript on certain genera of the gill-fungi for *North American Flora*, spent a very successful vacation in the Rocky Mountains, where he made large collections of *Cortinarius*. He is now on leave for a year from the University of Michigan and is connected with the Federal Horticultural Board, with headquarters in Washington.

Para rubber trees in the Federated Malay States have recently been subject to attack by *Ustulina zonata*, which causes a dry-rot disease of the collar and root of this tree. It is suggested that diseased portions and wounds should be thoroughly cleaned and covered with some preservative.

The pink disease of cacao, according to J. B. Rorer, is caused wherever found by *Corticium salmonicolor*, which occurs in the

Orient on 141 different plants. In case of scattered infections, removal of diseased wood is said to be effective; but where the fungus has become established it is necessary to treat with tar.

The Commission of Plant Sanitation of Cuba has recently published its first bulletin, giving an account of its organization and work. This bulletin contains a list of plant diseases in Cuba; the budrot of the cocoanut and its control; and the banana disease and its control. Professor J. R. Johnston, who is president of the Commission and pathologist of the experiment station, has contributed most of the material for this bulletin.

A specimen of *Cycloporus Greenei* (Berk.) Murrill has recently been given to the Garden by Miss Eleanor Hodges, who collected it several years ago under rhododendrons at Pocono Manor, Pennsylvania. Miss Hodges knew that it was a rare fungus and was surprised to find it four or five times in different places in the vicinity of Pocono Manor. This interesting species is represented in the Garden herbarium by sporadic collections from New England to the mountains of North Carolina and west to Iowa, but Miss Hodges' collection is the first we have received from the state of Pennsylvania.

Since the completion of Volume 9 of *North American Flora,* many requests have come in for parts 1 and 2, dealing with the polypores, which were exhausted in separate several years ago. In order to supply the lack of these parts, Dr. Murrill published his series of books, entitled "Northern Polypores," "Southern Polypores," "Western Polypores," "Tropical Polypores," and "American Boletes." He is now preparing a small pamphlet containing the equivalents of his names in Saccardo's nomenclature, so that those using Saccardo's work may not be confused by the changes he has made. The pamphlet will appear in February, and may be obtained direct from the author for twenty cents by any reader of *Mycologia.*

A list of the Hymenomycetes of Rochester (New York) and vicinity, by Dr. Fred S. Boughton, has recently appeared in the

Proceedings of the Rochester Academy of Science. There are 319 species and varieties in the list, all collected by Mr. Boughton and most of them determined by Professor Peck. Interesting notes on occurrence, edibility, etc., are added. *Amanitopsis volvata* Peck is cited as an edible species, whereas Ford and others have found it to be poisonous. See *Mycologia* **6**: 174. 1914. *Amanita Frostiana* is probably harmless, but it too closely resembles *A. muscaria* to recommend it for food.

Polyporus amorphus Fries, which was referred to in *Mycologia* for January, 1916, and discussed quite fully in *Mycologia* for September, 1917, is represented in the Garden herbarium by two additional collections which have not been previously mentioned specifically. One is from Penobscot Lake, Somerset County, Maine, collected on decaying *Abies balsamea,* August 25, 1903, by E. R. Hodson, *187*; and the other is from State College, Pennsylvania, collected on a stump of *Pinus Strobus,* November 27, 1914, by C. R. Orton and A. S. Rhoads, *14*. The first mentioned collection appears to add a new host for America, the fungus having been reported hitherto on three species of pine, *P. rigida, P. Strobus,* and *P. pungens,* and on hemlock.